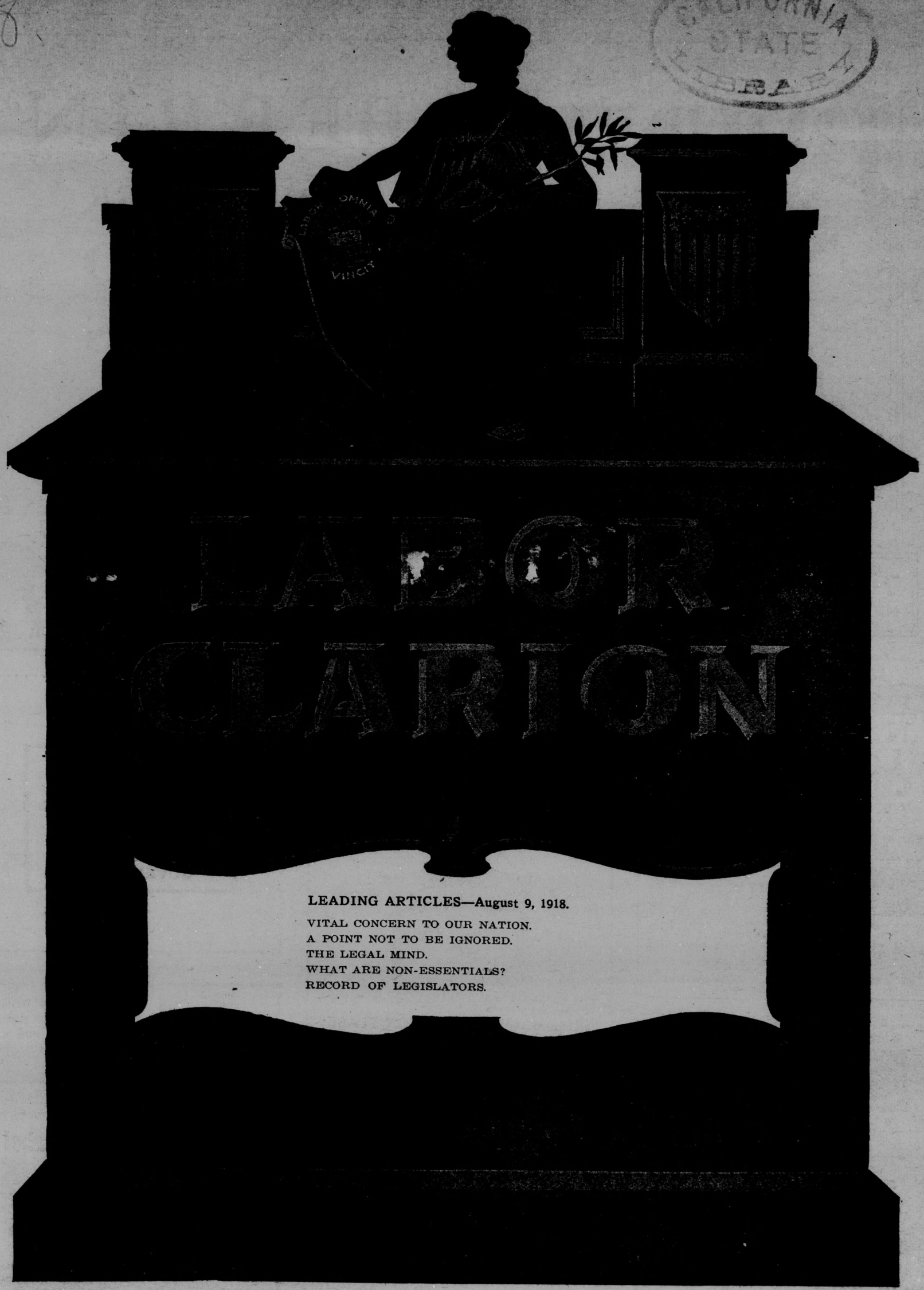


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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 9, 1918.

VITAL CONCERN TO OUR NATION.
A POINT NOT TO BE IGNORED.
THE LEGAL MIND.
WHAT ARE NON-ESSENTIALS?
RECORD OF LEGISLATORS.

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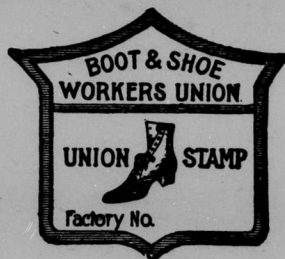
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MONTH

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
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VITAL CONCERN TO OUR NATION.

By Richard Caverly.

Our citizens are confronted with an urgent call for the employment of their energies upon the field of battle and in the supporting industries. We are told that the work of at least five persons in the industries is needed to sustain one man in the trenches. Many thousands, unaccustomed to peculiar occupational dangers, are entering industry for the first time. Women, with their greater susceptibility to sickness and with maternity functions to be considered, are now called into industry in rapidly increasing numbers. Increased use of unfamiliar trade poisons, and the rapid expansion of industries, are augmenting health hazards. The stress of industry in war is making increasing demands upon physical endurance. In one hour of necessity we have been shocked by the high percentage of draft rejections on account of physical disability. As never before we need now to conserve, for present and future generations, the health and physical vigor of our people. Furthermore, it is the duty of statesmanship to look beyond our immediately pressing needs to the period of reconstruction at the close of the war. We cannot afford to disregard the protective legislative inducements already offered to workmen by our keenest commercial competitors in Europe.

The United States Government has wisely provided for its enlisted soldiers and sailors the most liberal systems of disability insurance and family allowances ever offered for such a purpose by any nation. The individual states should be no less considerate of their army of industrial workers. In nine states official commissions are already preparing the way for such action. New Jersey, seven years ago, pioneered under the leadership of her present governor in establishing workmen's compensation for industrial accidents. Workmen's health insurance has now arrived at the stage of preparation similar to that which immediately preceded the enactment of workmen's compensation laws.

Not only is sickness one of the largest factors contributing to old age poverty, but as a factor in causing poverty, sickness occurs six times as frequently as old age. Obviously a reduction in the sickness problem would materially simplify the problem of old age, poverty, in addition to saving for the state vast human resources now subject to the ravages of sickness. Moreover, health protection, which for some time has been generally regarded as the next logical step following the enactment of workmen's compensation laws and prevention of industrial accidents, has been raised by the war from a position deserving of humanitarian consideration to one demanding action if we were to survive as a nation. We must have healthy armies in the field, we must have an efficient army of industrial workers behind the lines, and we must have healthy mothers and healthy babies to recruit our population. In this national emergency this commission believes therefore that adequate health protection is of greater importance than measures designed merely to ease the often hard lot of those too old to do their bit with efficiency.

Logically the problem of sickness and accident insurance takes precedence over the question of old age insurance. So far as effective provision is made for insurance against sickness and accident, dependency in old age is diminished, for the main causes of the latter are illness and disability in earlier life. The California Social In-

surance Commission, charged in 1915 with a survey of sickness, old age and other forms of social insurance, centered its attention on health insurance because, as it reported in 1917, it considered this the most simple and most practical measure of social insurance to develop at the present time.

Reliable indications of the extent of sickness in New Jersey are found in the Community Sickness Survey of Trenton, made in October, 1915, by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. According to their findings 3.1 per cent of all persons 15 years old and over were sick, and 2.4 per cent of all persons were so sick that they were unable to work. Estimates based on these figures indicate that in the course of a year sickness causes an annual loss of 7.20 working days to persons 15 years of age and over and that there are at all times 43,000 persons of 15 years and over who are so sick as to be unable to work. Results of the Trenton inquiry have been substantiated by similar results from investigations made in Rochester and Boston. The 1901 report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that in a single year among 1500 New Jersey blowers there were 300 cases of sickness causing a loss of 10,000 working days. A study of working time lost on account of sickness made by Thomas J. Read of the New Jersey Zinc Company's technical department, indicates that in one large company, "the time lost from illness isfour times as great as that due to accidents."

Startling as these figures may seem, it must be remembered that the recent draft indicates an even greater amount of unknown sickness, often wholly unrecognized even by the affected individuals themselves. From sickness data made available for the first time by the draft Louis I. Dublin, well known statistician, estimates that at least 2 per cent. of the men of draft age are actively tuberculous, almost as much as the entire percentage found sick from all causes in Trenton. He further estimates that among men of draft age there are at least 200,000 active cases of tuberculosis of which not more than one-quarter are known or in receipt of medical attention. If the draft discloses four times as much sickness among men of the most healthy age as had been previously known to exist, it may be safely assumed that the figures given above err on the side of conservatism.

The draft, with its alarming percentage of rejections because of physical deficiency, has aroused the country and driven home the fact that widely prevalent sickness is of national concern. An official bulletin recently issued by the Government states that out of approximately 1,300,000 volunteers for the Army and Navy since war was declared, but 448,859 were physically qualified, the rejection rate being 66 per cent. Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, estimates that if from the draft army also "the total rejections do not go above 50 per cent we will be fortunate." These facts are of present vital concern to us as a nation, and California shares the responsibility.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

By unanimous vote Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor, and Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the Labor Council, were elected as the Labor Council's delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at San Diego, convening on October 7th.

A POINT NOT TO BE IGNORED.

A correspondent who favors compulsory health insurance on a universal basis, but is opposed to the limited plans for health insurance proposed in the pending constitutional amendment, asks space for the following:

All who oppose the establishment of health insurance under pending plans, do not oppose it because it is compulsory, nor because the beneficiaries will have to pay a part of the cost, but because it applies only to certain classes and prevents all who desire from participating in its benefits on equal terms. The pending constitutional amendment limits the benefits and financial support of the system to persons standing in the relation to one another of employer and employee. I agree that that relation is quite extensive, but it does not take in all who need the assistance and organization of the medical services to be established by the State. The small shopkeeper, the pieceworker, who often makes less than the average employee and mechanic, is to be excluded from the scheme. Why do that by constitutional amendment? We established compulsory education and did not restrict its benefits to the children of employees. We maintain the schools by taxation. Why not do the same in providing medical attention and facilities for those who need them? Health is as important as education. If a necessity of universal extent, why not make health insurance universal. Is it morally right, even if it is legal, to assist one class of people and forbid the same assistance to be given all who have equally great need thereof? If this is Americanism, if this is government of the people, by the people and for the people, I would like to know who the people of this country really are. Is it some or is it all the people? Where is the democracy in this affair? Are we like the barons at Runnymede who with sword in hand compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta, calling themselves free men, while half of the English people were bound to the lands of the barons as serfs? Is this labor's conception of liberty and democracy?

With so much talk and agitation concerning health insurance and various systems thereof, its advantages and disadvantages, the problems connected with its administration, and so forth, it is a singular thing that up to date there is not a single popular work describing the details and principles of the different systems adopted in various countries. Those who begin to study the subject will find, that the information they are seeking is scattered in thousands of publications, periodicals and reports, not in general circulation among the reading public. If health insurance is such an important subject, let those who advocate it at least produce one volume giving correct information about the different systems in vogue. There is need for popular education on the subject. At present only experts for various interests seem to have any knowledge of the subject, and like each expert disagrees with all others according to the wishes of his clients.

TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH.

That the health of workers on war contracts may be safeguarded, the War Labor Policies Board at Washington has authorized the head of each contracting department of the Government to designate representatives to enforce such provisions. The board is also preparing contract provisions which will compel all war contractors to observe existing state labor legislation.

WAGE CONFERENCE AT PHILADELPHIA

The following two items are the only items telegraphed West concerning the conference at Philadelphia between representatives of Shipyards and the workmen of the Pacific Coast:

Philadelphia, August 6th.—The labor situation in the Pacific Coast shipyards was discussed at a conference here today between representatives of the unions, heads of the shipyards and officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Nineteen disputed points were under consideration, but of these definite action was taken on only eight. Committees were appointed to take up and report to the conference on these questions.

Philadelphia, August 7th.—Representatives of shipyard workers of the Pacific Coast, in conference here with officials of shipbuilding companies and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, went on record today as against the drafting of mechanics and semi-mechanics employed on war work or who will accept war work.

The furlough system is also condemned. By this system mechanics from the Army and Navy are granted furloughs to work in the yards. The labor men say they draw their pay from the Government and are also paid by the shipyards. Deferred classifications are wanted for all these men, labor representatives said.

BAKERS' LABEL GROWING.

Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, reports that there are eleven local bakeries using the label of the Bakery Workers. The entire Chatterton System of bakeries is using it in their eight local shops, also the New System, 2319 Mission street, Waxman's, 1080 McAllister street, and the Royal, 25th and Mission streets.

This is a remarkable showing for the union label. It has been said time and time again that it would be impossible to introduce the union label on bread in San Francisco, but the bakers are showing the way, are showing that in spite of pessimists and obstructionists results can be accomplished.

It now remains for the trade unionists of San Francisco to demand union label bread. No other agency has been such a factor for sanitary conditions in bake shops, better living conditions for the people employed therein, and pure, wholesome bread, than the Bakery Workers' Union. The union label on bread is designed to serve as a mark to distinguish the products of the organized shop from those of the non-union shop. Union men and women of San Francisco will therefore greatly assist in eliminating the non-union bake shop in San Francisco by demanding and insisting on the union label on bread.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Owing to vacancies created by the resignation of the following members, O. F. Donnelly, John Mooney and Wm. Stewart, the following delegates have been elected to serve for the ensuing term of the Organizing Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, namely, Chris Brandhorst, Thomas Blight and Walter G. Hancock. The following new unions have, through the efforts of the committee, become affiliated with the Council within the last month: Pastemakers No. 10567, Draftsmen No. 16129, Ships' Clerks No. 16145, Saddlery Workers No. 57, Tannery Workers No. 72. Jewellery Workers have also been reorganized through the efforts of Chairman John O. Walsh.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Charles Johnson of the sailors, Daniel L. Sullivan of the boilermakers, Richard Sullivan of the boot and shoe workers.

SAN DIEGO STREET CARMEN ORGANIZE.

After starting an organization themselves, the street carmen of San Diego have received a charter from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and Vice-President B. F. Bowbeer has been sent down from Oakland to perfect and instruct the members in their new duties as members of a labor organization. The streetcar company is opposing the movement, but over 80 per cent of their employees are determined to stay with the organization, and they will have the backing of both organized labor and the public of San Diego, as there as elsewhere the company does not enjoy any degree of popularity or reputation for fair dealing.

PASTE MAKERS WINNING.

The Pastemakers' Union, recently organized, went on strike last week, and most of its members are already back to work, fourteen out of nineteen firms having signed up the new wage scale of the union. The firms refusing to sign employ but a few hands, most of whom never joined the union, but nevertheless came out in sympathy with those who struck for better working conditions. The non-union factories are idle. The Food Administration was unable to settle the controversy.

OVERPLUS OF CULINARIES IN SEATTLE.

Cooks and waiters are a drug in the market of Seattle. After the experience cooks and waiters enjoyed in Seattle after the State of Washington went dry, when thousands of them had to leave the State for employment elsewhere, they have only themselves to blame if they put trust in National Dry Federation and listened to its siren eternal song about the blessings of prohibition for cooks and waiters. The Seattle culinary locals have been forced to send out warnings to members of the craft to stay away, as there is no employment for them.

VICTOR L. BERGER OPPOSED.

A number of typographical unions of California have endorsed a set of resolutions passed by the Oklahoma City Typographical Union protesting against the seating of Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee in the annual session of the International Typographical Union, to be held in Scranton, Pa., this year. The conduct of Berger in dealing with the Nation's war policies and those of the kaiser provoked these resolutions and many unions have instructed their delegates to the convention to not accept his credentials.

MORE LAND FOR ORLAND PROJECT.

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Alex. F. Vogelsang, in an address at a meeting with the water users of the Orland irrigation project, said that the United States Government proposed the addition of a 30,000-acre unit to the present 20,500-acre unit of the system, and that American soldiers would be given first call upon the farms in the new project. The plans for the project now are being worked out by the Department of the Interior. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane is father of the plan, according to Vogelsang, and it has been given the endorsement of other high Government officials.

CHAUFFEURS MAKE PROGRESS.

Several of the large taxicab companies and other firms employing chauffeurs have signed the agreement of the Chauffeurs' Union. The new scale reduces the hours from ten to nine, and increases the wages by fifty cents a day.

There is only one way to be assured of the patronage of your own union label and that is to demand the union label of any other trade on goods which you may purchase.

LACHMAN BROS.
Mission at 16th
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

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MARKET & FOURTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Union Made Clothes
for Union Men
Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

"Quality" Credit
Suits—Coats—
Dresses—the smartest
styles of the season are here
for your selection—Select
now, pay later in small
payments.
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352 POST ST.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Herman's Hats
UNION MADE
2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

BENEFIT FOR STREET CAR VICTIMS.

Saturday evening, August 17th, in Civic Auditorium, a monster benefit will be given by the Schaw-Batcher Employees' Assn. and the San Francisco "Daily News" for the families left dependent by the wreck of the United Railroads car in Visitacion Valley, July 13th.

Thirty-five vaudeville artists have volunteered their services. The entertainment will start at eight o'clock sharp, owing to the long program.

Many local acts will be presented for the first time to the San Francisco public that are destined to make the old adage: "San Francisco Knows How," ring true.

Supervisor Chas. A. Nelson, chairman of the general committee in charge of the benefit, announces that many surprises await those that attend that night, while Wm. J. Casey, manager of the Tivoli Theatre, chairman of the entertainment committee, promises those that attend one of the biggest evening's entertainments ever given for fifty cents.

Money is needed by these poor folks to tide them over. Many of those killed left families of five and six children, while others have been so badly injured that they will never be able to do another day's work and also have large families.

The San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed the work of the Schaw-Batcher Welfare Association, and sent out the following letter to the affiliated unions asking for donations:

August 6, 1918.

TO AFFILIATED UNIONS,
Greeting:—

A terrible accident on the Visitacion line of the United Railroads on July 13th, resulted in eight deaths and more or less serious injury to about forty persons. The families of the victims are in need of financial assistance, and such an appeal should meet with liberal and quick response from all fellow workers. While suits for damages in behalf of some of the victims have been instituted, such litigation at best is slow and may take years before anything may be recovered from the company. It is therefore up to all who can assist in making immediate provision for the families of these unfortunate brothers.

We would ask the executive officers or committees at once to make a donation on account of their union, confident that the union at its next meeting will ratify the donation to such a worthy cause.

Send all donations at earliest opportunity to this office which will immediately forward same to the Schaw-Batcher Welfare Association which has in hand the work to provide assistance for the victims of the accident.

By order of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

JANITORS' ELECTION.

Following are the names of the newly-elected officers of Janitors' Protective Union 10367: President, John R. Matheson; Vice-President, J. J. O'Shea; Recording Secretary, Wm. Carr; Financial Secretary, Virgil Porter; Treasurer, J. W. Spencer; Guide, A. M. Yturriaga; Guardian, Albert Tilden; Trustees, Max Krowe and J. Connell.

Delegates to the Labor Council—J. R. Matheson, Chas. Erickson and Sherman Badgley.

Delegates to Theatrical Federation—J. R. Matheson, Chas. Erickson and Sherman Badgley.

Delegates to Label Section—Chas. Erickson and A. M. Yturriaga.

Do not be deceived when a merchant tells you that goods bearing the union label cost more than those without. If this is true it is for the reason that the union manufacturer pays better wages to his union men than is paid to non-union men.

LULL IN MOONEY FIGHT.

By Ed Gammons.

Following the splendid mass meetings all over the country on Sunday, July 28th, there is a lull in the fight for Mooney's life. The action of Governor Stephens in postponing the matter till next December has thrown the matter into the State Supreme Court again. No definite time is set for the rehearing, which as usual will result in another reverse for the defense.

The matter of Rena Mooney's bail came up in Judge Dunne's court on last Wednesday morning and was postponed for another week. The eminent jurist announced that he would deliver his usual diatribe against the defense forces on that date. A large audience will doubtless attend the performance. Dunne's "poison gas" orations are always amusing.

The New York daily papers are devoting considerable space to the case. They all seem to favor a new trial with the exception of the "New York Times." It opposes the idea of a new trial because it would be "practically impossible" to convict Mooney again.

OPERATORS ANSWERED BY HAYES.

The president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a letter to an official of the Brewery Workmen, directly takes issue with a recent statement of the National Coal Operators' Association, which was to the effect if the country is to have sufficient coal the miners must be deprived of their beer. Mr. Hayes' statement will be found in an advertisement of Labor's Emergency Liberty League, elsewhere in this issue.

The statement of President Farrington, of the Illinois Coal Miners' Union, recently published by the League, is thus indorsed by the highest authority of the miners' general organization.

The plan of these employers to have their men (and other workmen) deprived of their beer, while they would continue to enjoy the contents of their wine cellars and the privileges of their clubs, is meeting with vigorous objections in a most important quarter. The men who do the work of actually digging the coal seem determined, as if right they should be, to have their side heard.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

More than 1,000,000 iron and steel workers throughout the United States are to be organized under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers has conferred with the heads of more than a score of international unions and preliminary plans for organization have been discussed. A later conference will be held at Chicago, August 16th, at which steps will be taken to assure the complete organization of these workers, the protection of their interests and the elimination of the possibility of strikes which are now the greatest menace to the uninterrupted progress and winning of the war.

CARROLL—McDONOUGH.

Frank Carroll, secretary of Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 6, was married last Sunday morning to Miss Josephine McDonough. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride by Justice of the Peace Michael Roche.



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Prices within reach
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Just Completed on Our
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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK



Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"You Know Me"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
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Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

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**THE POPULAR PRICE
JEWELRY STORE**

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TO TRAIN CRIPPLED MEN.

Thousands of factories, shops and offices in the United States are planning to open their doors after the war to the soldiers and sailors who may return home handicapped by wounds so serious as to force these men to enter new trades and industries.

Already field agents employed by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York are at work demonstrating to employers of labor that a man who has lost an arm or a leg may prove to be a valuable worker, capable of maintaining himself in comfort if not affluence; for, with the allowance made by the Government to the returned fighter, wages earned by labor would place him on a better footing financially than he was before the war.

Douglas C. McMurtrie, director of the Red Cross Institute, has knowledge of hundreds of typical cases of men who have been crippled in industry and in battle. Such men, according to McMurtrie, instead of becoming despondent derelicts or mere pensioners, have learned trades and professions which have made them happy and successful.

A mechanic who enlisted in Princess Patricia's regiment and who was wounded and returned to Canada spent three months in a convalescent hospital and now earns, it is said, double his former pay, having taken advantage of mechanical drawing and arithmetic classes carried on at the institution. Writing to the hospital instructor, he said: "At present, since my discharge from military service, I am, technically, a better man all around; I am able now to hold a job as foreman

in a machine shop, with more than twice the salary I was getting before."

A former private in the 13th Battalion before enlisting was getting \$12 a week for driving a city milk route. He lost an arm and a leg and, after a course in a re-education school subsequent to preliminary training at the convalescent hospital, he obtained a position as a metal turner and fitter at \$75 a month.

Quoting Lord Shaughnessy, McMurtrie said that "the occupations and training provided 'reveal astonishing talents which even the man himself did not know he possessed.'" The success which is being achieved in Canada in dealing with the problem of vocational re-education, McMurtrie stated, has been inspiring to those who have the same work in hand in the United States.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education, with an initial appropriation of \$2,000,000, is authorized to take over all schools and institutions necessary to re-educate the crippled soldier or sailor and, in certain cases, to build new schools. Thus far the preliminary work of rehabilitating the war cripples has been undertaken largely at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington under United States Army supervision, and at a dozen or more similar institutions throughout the country.

Basketry, typewriting and similar simple kinds of work are given the patient to keep his mind clear and bright and give him an interest in life. Major-General William Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the Army, it is understood, heartily approves of this method. The Red Cross Institute here, however, will not take a man for training

until he has been discharged from the military or naval service. Its plan contemplates the employment of a re-education adviser in every military hospital where the needs of the patients as to learning new trades or professions could be studied, and the men will be given every advantage of selection after practical tests.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education, July 8th to 16th, it was decided to eliminate from the state series of music textbooks all songs designated as German folk songs or songs from the German. The Executive Committee of the State Council of Defense, in conference with the State Board of Education, adopted a resolution approving the action of the State Board in eliminating such songs and music. The state commissioners of schools were instructed to inform all county and city boards of education of the intent of the State Board to remove, as rapidly as possible, from state textbooks any and every article of German significance and influence; and to request the county and city boards of education to co-operate with the State Board in this effort.

"LABOR CLARION" AFFAIRS.

The Directors of the "Labor Clarion" met last Friday evening, and report that the business of the "Labor Clarion" has been very prosperous this summer, and that the Labor Day Edition promises to be particularly good and well patronized this year. The editor is at Boyes' Springs this week spending his vacation.



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"WHAT ARE NON-ESSENTIALS."

Dean Thomas Forsyth Hunt, of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, has made an attempt to define the much debated term, "non-essentials" as applied to the winning of the war. In a recent address on "Production and Prices" delivered at the University, Dr. Hunt spoke in part as follows:

"What are the non-essentials, or the relatively non-essentials or the near non-essentials? They are those commodities and services which people buy in order to maintain the standard of living beyond that of primitive folk. The difficulty with this definition is with the word 'primitive.' It has been suggested that primitive people did not wear clothes. Even so it answers my purpose, which is to call attention sharply to the fact that during war times, standards must fall. Our methods of living must become more primitive. The higher our standards, the more apparent our sacrifices and also the greater our opportunities to win this war if only we are sufficiently determined to do so.

"This determination to live more simply is not the duty of any single class. To be effective, it must be universal, each in accordance with his ability. The English now wear soft collars in order to emphasize the need for saving food materials. They have also started the "Save a Match" campaign. The idea of both these campaigns is to emphasize the importance of even small savings, if universal. This is, of course, the basis of our own Thrift Stamp campaign. The whole basis for the winning of this war, as well as for the abundance of food, is simpler living.

"I have been tempted to start a pledge among men not to wear a necktie until peace is declared. Not because of the importance of neckties, but it would make visible to us the acceptance of the doctrine of simpler living as an important factor in winning this war. It would be much more emphatic than the wearing of buttons and other badges, for which I have a great personal antipathy. I have been told not to suggest so foolish a notion because I might be quoted as saying that the avoidance of neckties would win this war. Of course, a tieless brigade will not win this war, but the idea of universal saving which underlies it is essential. Let us look at it a moment. Is it conservative to estimate the use of two ties per person annually. A high school boy tells me six are required. Is it conservative to say that the average price of ties is fifty cents? There are forty million males in the United States over ten years of age. Forty million spending one dollar each spends forty million dollars annually. It would keep quite a number of Belgian babies from starving, or it would furnish a million overcoats for our soldiers. The men and women who now manufacture ties, should of course, be engaged in making clothing for soldiers.

"Our motto should not be 'How can I make more money?' not 'How can prices be controlled to our benefit?' but 'How can we live on less in order that our Government may have the balance to prosecute the war more expeditiously and effectively?' If we do it voluntarily, we are a true democracy. Whether we do it voluntarily or not, we will do it eventually. True or false democracy, we must win. Democracy or no democracy, we shall win.

"Everyone may help to win this war if he chooses to do so. If he is not carrying a gun, it is by supplying his Government with more commodities. There are only two ways that the individual can supply his Government with more commodities. It is either by producing more or consuming less. Which are you doing?

"If all the billions of all the millionaires, and if all the war profits of all the profiteers were placed wholly and freely at the feet of the Government, it would not help one iota toward winning the war unless thereby it resulted in the pro-

duction of more goods in proportion to the consumption by the civilian population. It is you and I who must win this war. No one else can do much to help us. It does not matter how many speeches we make in public or private. It does not matter how much we denounce the Kaiser; nor how many patriotic luncheons we attend; nor how many war committees we are connected with. Unless you and I in some way increase the surplus of commodities and give it to the Government we are not doing a solitary thing to win this war.

"Military authorities agree, I believe, that a military decision in the strict sense of that term is highly improbable. If we win this war, as we surely shall win it, it will probably be because the civilian population of Germany is no longer able to turn over an adequate proportion of the commodities they produce.

"It does not make much difference in the long run what commodities you increase, so long as they are needed commodities. If the war lasts less than a year then it does make some difference because it is not possible for a great population to adjust itself to its new conditions in so short a time. In a similar manner it does not matter much what or how or where we save, if we only save, although for the immediate future there is some choice to be made. In the long run it does not matter whether we are consuming the time of the farmer in raising our food or the time of our tailor or dressmaker in making our clothes or the time of the movie actor-furnishing us with entertainment.

"You and I will not help to win this war if while we are saving one dollar's worth of wheat we are consuming two dollars worth of gasoline; nor if when we are saving five cents on our laundry bill by wearing colored shirts we spend ten cents on cigars. When the Lord balances our account, He will find us in red ink. If there ever was anything personal, it is this war.

"You and I may try to ease our consciences by blaming the profiteer, but we know we are not treating our consciences fair when we try to do it. No, my friend, there is nothing else to it. No matter who may be making unholy profits, it has little indeed to do with winning this war except as it affects the morale of the people. You and I must win this war."

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

Under date of July, 1918, Washington, D. C., a circular letter has been issued by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor reading in part as follows:

To Organized Labor, Greeting: Labor's national holiday is fast approaching, and in connection with the celebration of this day upon which the toiling masses congregate either in parades, demonstrations, field days or mass meeting, it is well to keep in mind that on this occasion every trades unionist should give testimony as to their right to be counted among those who are doing their full share in the work of improving the workers' conditions in home and factory.

To be consistent and give a practical demonstration of their right to be recognized as real trades unionists, that badge of fair and humane working and living conditions, the Union Label, should appear upon every article of clothing that is worn.

There is no good reason why the hats, clothing, collars, shirts, shoes, neckties, suspenders or belts, underwear and stockings should not bear the union label of the Hatters, United Garment Workers, Boot and Shoe Workers, American Federation of Labor, Leather Workers and the Textile Workers respectively, and if this is done for Labor Day, it can easily be continued for the rest of the year.

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.

Lenine and Trotzky announce that, like the kaiser, they are unable to continue their rule except by the use of mass terror and mass murder. All three of them, before this war is over, may become victims of the Frankenstein their policies are creating. Those who take to the sword shall perish by the sword. After storm and night come day and sunshine, and so men will fight to death against the wrong, knowing that it cannot last forever. This is the rock of ages upon which men found their hopes and endure the tortures of hell rather than give up their faith in the triumph of right.

Under an agreement between the Government and the International Harvester Company, federal court decrees declaring the so-called harvester trust to be an unlawful combination and ordering its dissolution are to be carried into effect at once. The company has had an appeal pending in the United States Supreme Court since 1915, and that august body has not had courage to render a decision on the merits of the case, especially since the Government entered into the war. But the Government itself is less afraid of the proposition, and thus by administrative insistence the appeal is dismissed and the decrees of the lower court carried into effect. A number of plants will be sold and the monopoly disintegrated. It appears that though the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is dead as far as the courts are concerned, it is very much alive as an administrative law. The incident is significant and marks a decline in judicial power and administration.

Twenty-four days after the keel was laid, the "Invincible," a 12,000-ton freighter, was launched at the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. It was a wonderful and record-breaking performance by the same yard and the same men who launched the "Defiance" after thirty-two days' work last Fourth of July. As one feminine enthusiast described the event: "The flame of patriotism heated the rivets, and the urge of soul as much as the strain of muscles produced this wonderful Epic of Man's Labor and Man's Intellect." Thirteen hundred workmen at most at any one time, and much of the time many hundreds less, took part in the building of the "Invincible," which stands for all time as one of Labor's Great Victories in this Greatest of all Wars for Liberty and Democracy. It marks the certain doom of the submarine campaign and the certain winning of the war. There are battles to be fought and won in the workshop as well as in the trenches before the world will be made safe for all of us.

:: The Legal Mind ::

In an article in the March issue of "Case and Comment," a legal writer declares that "the average man does not possess the legal mind, hence is not competent to adjudge cases at law," and continues to argue the point as follows: "Because he possesses a fair sense of justice and right by no means establishes his competency to adjudge law. The gist of the competency requisite for the judge is the ability to admeasure the morality of laws. The admeasurement is properly performed, in a particular case, when the judge has interpreted that case in law; that is to say, when he has declared the true status of that case before the laws applicable to it, when he has adduced from those laws the morality justicially applicable to that case—and which, in all probability, is inapplicable to any other case."

This reasoning, if it is reasoning founded upon broad foundations of facts, experience and logic, seeks to delineate or define what the legal mind accomplishes in deciding a case at law. Though we may deem the language used rather obscure and not possessing in any degree that definiteness and clearness which characterizes legal reasoning and definition, it cannot fail, however, to convey some sort of an apology for irresponsibility, moral and logical, on the part of the judiciary in rendering their decrees and decisions. The main burden of the author's argument is that the average man does not possess mental capacity sufficient to grasp the mental processes of a judge in classifying the facts in a case under their proper legal labels or applying to them the proper legal rules of law from which to arrive at a true legal judgment, which, according to the author, while not coinciding with the sense of justice and fairness of the average man, at least arrives at what he terms the morality of law involved in the case.

Whatever morality of law may be, as distinct from common sense of justice or a right judgment, it is reasonable to assume that whatever the standards of such morality may be, they must command the respect of the mass of the people; that is, be in harmony with the intelligence and moral standards of the average man. It would be futile to speak of a morality of laws unless it possesses standards, and those standards are approved by the common sense of the people.

We have only to read the majority and minority opinions of learned judges in cases of national interest and importance to perceive that, where so many intelligent and well versed men have the right to differ in their legal views and arrive at opposite conclusions, there can be no question of the morality of laws involved. For, if we should take the author at his word, what would we say of the judges who by a majority of one declared the Federal Child Labor Law unconstitutional? Would he in that case maintain that morality of the law triumphed in a majority decision and that the minority of the court were immoral in seeking to extend federal authority to the protection of child labor in the several States?

The simple fact that judges of such eminence and integrity can arrive at such diametrically opposed conclusions, leads us to much more readily agree with his observation regarding the constitution of the legal mind, or perhaps every mind, that it is "an idiosyncrasy and not an acquirement"; in other words, judges, like other common mortals, are born, educated and developed into certain lines of intellectual bias or direction which makes their minds more rigid in certain respects than the minds of other persons. To quote the author fully on the point, he says: "Not only is legal skill and knowledge necessary for such expert adjudication, but the possession of the legal mind, the peculiar mental cast which we properly suppose to be an idiosyncrasy and not an acquirement, is necessary, if adjudication is to reach its highest possible validity and merit."

We agree with the analysis that the average legal mind runs in grooves different from the common mind, but we disagree with the idea that this constitutes its chief merit, and that the exhibition of such disagreement leads to the highest possible validity and merit of judicial decisions.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott and Income Tax cases led to popular revolt and occasioned much political and economic unrest. As a consequence, the Constitution was amended to render similar decisions for the future impossible. Whatever merit such feats of the legal mind possess, it is purely negative in character. Unjust decisions have an immense influence upon human history. They serve to crystallize the average mind against the tyranny of the legal mind or any other mind that opposes the welfare of the majority, and they lead to great political, economic and social movements that establish new standards, ideals and morality for all the people. And the legal mind must accept the new standards set for it by the average mind, which is the correcting hand upon the extravagances and shortcomings of the law and its instruments. All human activity strives after law, to embody in permanent form the blessings it achieves. The legal mind conserves, but the average mind creates the law that governs human relations and makes life worth living.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

To offset the statements of Chairman Hurley of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Samuel Gompers and others who appeared before a Congressional committee protesting against the enactment of wartime prohibition in the interests of shipbuilding, the "American Issue," the propaganda sheet of the Prohibitionists, publishes in the number of August 3rd a lot of figures as to number of ship contracts let by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to shipbuilding firms in Seattle, and the great number of men employed in the Seattle yards. The intent is to impress the reader with the idea that prohibition is a wonderful aid in producing ships for Uncle Sam. That line of argument is unsound. It was the San Francisco and Oakland yards, situated in "wet" cities, that took all the prizes for quantity and speed in ship construction for the months of May and June, and in July the Alameda plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation set the pace for the whole world in shipbuilding by launching the "Invincible" in twenty-four days after the keel was laid. That spells Liberty in capitals for personal freedom and a "wet" state also, if dryness or wetness had anything to do with speed and production of ships.

There is a new art in journalism and its chief exponent in this community is the San Francisco "Chronicle." This art is peeviteering, to oppose what you cannot help or prevent by continual camouflage and flea bites. The paper is opposed to the forward trend of democracy, the spirit that finds expression in doing things for the benefit of the many instead of the few. Thus it opposes the municipal railway on Market street by publishing almost daily contributions in the Safety Valve against the four tracks, most of the contributions being too silly for any purpose except to impress the reader with the idea that there is an enormous popular outcry against the said tracks. Recognizing the futility and inadvisability of opposing the Government control of railroads, it merely opposes in a long editorial the placing of a sign on the Southern Pacific Building without showing also that the occupation is only temporary. Peevishly, to the verge of being amusing, it cries out in its anguish: "If the government did put up a sign, decency required that it should show the temporary character of the occupation which the statute authorizes." According to the "Chronicle," the sign should recite the section of the Act of Congress authorizing the putting up of the sign. While the Government might appear ridiculous in thus having to advertise its authority on the sign, the suggestion that it should do so is the sign of the peeviteer. And if the suggestion were followed, the peeviteer would, through his own creation, have occasion to publish more contributions to the Safety Valve suggesting that the Government should practice economy and give less opportunity for the sign painters' union to exploit the shippers and patrons of the railroad who, in the last analysis, would have to pay for all the paint and labor wasted in useless lettering. Thus the peeviteer builds an eternal round of whimsical arguments by which to tire out all but himself. That is the art of editorial peeviteering which has few equals to the "Chronicle."

When the union card is hanging in a barber shop it is an assurance that union barbers are employed exclusively. Its absence indicating a non-union shop. Assist your fellow union men by patronizing only the union card shops.

WIT AT RANDOM

Johnny was at the grocery store.
"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said the grocer.
"Yes, sir," said Johnny.
"Do you like that?" was queried.
"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play marbles with him, and baseball."
"Well," said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a boy?"
Johnny reflected for a minute, then he said, rather sorrowfully:
"We can't now; it's too late. We've used her four weeks."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Bishop Flipper in an Atlanta address attacked bigotry.

"But, dear friends," he ended, "the best setback the bigot ever got was at the hands of old Cal Clay.

"Cal was asked one day by a missionary what denomination he belonged to, and the old fellow's reply was this:

"'Bress ye, sah, dah's fo' roads leadin' f'om hyah ter town—de long road, de hill road, de sho' road, and de swamp road—but when Ah goes ter town wid er load er grain dey don't say ter me, 'Uncle Calhoun, which road did yo' come in by?' but 'Cal, is yo' wheat good?'"—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

The more things the draft officials do to baseball here the better it flourishes in London, according to Richard Hatteras, of that thriving community, who is now stopping at the Majestic. Mr. Hatteras says the game is getting a firm hold on every nationality in the British capital. "Why, recently," quoth he, "I saw a game in which East Indians were playing. One of these approached the plate at a crucial moment and cried aloud:

"'Allah, give thou me strength to make a hit.'"

"He struck out.

"The next man up was an Irishman. He spat on the plate, made faces at the pitcher and yelled:

"'You know me, Al! He made a home-run.'"
—New York "Tribune."

An elderly Colonel, about to retire was holding "officer hours" for the last time, and four old offenders were brought in for punishment.

The Colonel looked them over wearily, and then said:

"I've been listening to the yarns and excuses you men have concocted for the past three years and I'm tired of them all. If any of you can think of something new, I'll let you off without punishment. If you can't, I'll give you the limit."

"I took just one drink, and it made me ill, Colonel," began the first.

"Old stuff," said the Colonel.

The second offender's alarm clock had failed to work, and the third offender had bad news from home. There was nothing new in this, and each was given the limit.

However, the Colonel's eyes brightened at the approach of the fourth culprit, an Irishman.

"Be original, Duffy. Tell me something new," urged the Colonel.

"Well, Colonel," Duffy began, with his eyes a-twinkle, "when Oi heard the sad news that you was goin' to l'ave us, it made me so down-hearted that Oi went to the nearest public house and drowned me sorrows."

"You win!" exploded the Colonel. "Now get out!"—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN DADDY GETS A RAISE.

By Judge Albert C. Baker.

Clouds will rift, skies get clearer,
Paradise will seem much nearer,
Home, itself, a trifle dearer—

When daddy gets a raise.
There'll be pictures for the wall,
Pretty carpet on the hall,
Trinkets new, for one and all—
When daddy gets a raise.

Days for mother will be brighter,
She will hug the wee ones tighter,
For her task will then be lighter—

When daddy gets a raise.
With her needle and her yarn,
She'll not have to stitch and darn,
Sore of heart and tired of arm—
When daddy gets a raise.

Skies will seem a-turning bluer,
Holes and patches will be fewer,
For the duds will all be newer—

When daddy gets a raise.
Brother's breeches need not be
Amputated at the knee
For the baby boy of three—
When daddy gets a raise.

As the children swing and teeter,
I am sure they'll all look sweeter,
And, perhaps, a little neater—

When daddy gets a raise.
Willie's feelings won't be hurt
'Cause he has to wear a shirt
Made from mother's faded skirt—
When daddy gets a raise.

Mother's heartaches will be rarer,
All the world to her'll be fairer,
In its joys she'll be a sharer—

When daddy gets a raise.
There'll be hours for quiet ease
'Neath the blossoms of the trees,
With the flowers and birds and bees,
When daddy gets a raise.

Is it, therefore, any wonder
Prayers are daily offered yonder
For these blessings without number—

When daddy gets a raise?
And when mother, good and true,
Giveth thanks where they are due,
Won't she include the Union, too—
When daddy gets a raise?

To curtail non-essential industries and distribute the labor supply of the country to the best advantage for all essential industries and particularly war industries, the Department of Labor has undertaken one of the most difficult and gigantic tasks in the regulation of labor hitherto attempted in this country. The voluntary co-operation of employers and employees through representatives of high standing enjoying the confidence of their constituents, is the means relied upon by the department to enable it to perform its delicate task. These so-called advisory boards will have many knotty situations to deal with. It is therefore the duty of all patriotic workers to lend their co-operation and assistance in all such situations and not lessen the effectiveness of their work by obstinate insistence upon individual rights which are proper in peace times but which cannot be enforced under conditions of this war which require all to bundle their energies together and work as a unit for the winning of the war.

Labor Board Chairman Endorses FRANCIS J. HENEY

FRANK P. WALSH was President Wilson's selection
to represent Labor on the National War Labor Board

Representing Employers:

LOYALL A. OSBORNE
C. E. MICHAEL
W. H. VAN DERVOORT
B. L. WORDEN
F. C. HOOD

WILLIAM H. TAFT

Joint Chairmen

FRANK P. WALSH

W. JETT LAUCK, Secretary

Representing Labor:

FRANK J. HAYES
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON
THOMAS J. SAVAGE
VICTOR A. OLANDER
T. A. RICKERT

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD WASHINGTON

Kansas City, Mo.,
June 14, 1918.

Dear Mr. Heney:

As counsel for the organized crafts in the meat packing industry of America, I have been asked to transmit the enclosed resolutions, expressive of the appreciation of the workers for your splendid assistance.

It is, of course, needless for me to say that I heartily concur in the expression of appreciation and gratitude voiced by the workers. The fearless and intelligent way in which you developed and made public the inside facts governing the operations of the organized packers of America, and especially the production of correspondence which showed the attitude of the companies toward organized labor, was the one big factor that brought the splendid result to the workers expressed in the decision of Samuel Alschuler, the Federal arbitrator.

The award of the arbitrator not only established conditions of employments in the plants for which organized labor has fought for almost a third of a century, but established the basic eight-hour day and an increase in wages, which fixed the minimum for the commonest form of labor at \$4.20 per day. This was an advance of \$1.45 a day over the rate being paid at the time your inquiry began.

It is my hope that before the campaign ends in California that I may be there to, at least, give personal expression of my appreciation for the splendid work you did for the thousands of workers affected by the decision in the packers' case; and I have not given up this hope, although my work as one of the joint chairmen of the National War Labor Board is absorbing my time completely.

With my warm regards and sincere good wishes to yourself and Mrs. Heney, always,

Faithfully yours,

Hon. Francis J. Heney,
Title Insurance Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Frank P. Walsh

**FRANCIS J. HENEY is the Only Candidate for Governor
Who Supported President Wilson in 1916**

**EVERY DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR HENEY
AT THE PRIMARY**

ORPHEUM.

Horace Goldin the world's greatest illusionist will reappear after an absence of five years and will introduce a number of novel and startling illusions which totally eclipse anything in the way of black art ever presented in this city. He also brings with him his own company which includes Barbara Babington an English pantomimist of considerable renown. One would not think it possible for a person to walk through a plate glass window without even damaging the window or the performer, still seemingly accomplishes this feat—that is to say he makes Miss Babington appear to do so. Tina Lerner, the brilliant Russian pianist, who some little time back created one of the greatest furores in the history of the Orpheum, is one of the few women piano virtuosi to acquire international fame. Her technique is extraordinary, tremendous difficulties being surmounted with seemingly no effort. Miss Lerner's engagement is for next week only.

Harris and Manion, who present the enjoyable skit "Uncle Jerry at the Opera," are excellent comedians and singers. Ernestine Gordon and Eleonore Kern entertain delightfully. One is an excellent violinist and the other a skilled pianist. They sing well. Maryon Vadie, the famous American danseuse and Ota Gygi violinist to the King of Spain will present a new program.

Dooley and Nelson, the six-cylinder comedians; Valyda and her Brazilian Nuts and Ralph Herz, the famous musical comedy and vaudeville star are also among the contributors to this exceptionally fine bill. A new series of the Allied Nations' Official War Films will also be presented.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS IN FRANCE.

Under date of Paris, August 3rd, press dispatches read:

"The most extreme Socialists in France would be considered jingoes in America, and from what I gather your views coincide with ours," said Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader and former member of the War Council, to John Spargo, A. M. Simons and Charles Edward Russell, members of the delegation sent to Europe by the Democratic League of America, at a meeting with them last night.

Spargo declared his party would "not disturb the allied governments in their fight against autocracy and for nationality, and, while upholding the rights of labor, would never end its efforts until victory had been gained by the allies."

Although the extremists here charged the Americans with the impetuosity of youth, they admit the validity of the Americans' course. "I should have done similarly," said M. Longuet, who is accounted one of the French extremists.

"There are no Socialists here like our extreme pacifists, Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger," said Simons. "Here there is an almost universal acceptance by Socialists of President Wilson's peace terms."

The French extremists have asked for another conference next week. They are seemingly inclined to agree with the views of the Americans, while the moderates concur with them entirely.

FAVORING HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Following in the footsteps of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, the Building Trades Council of San Francisco has adopted resolutions favoring the development of San Francisco harbor and the program for the leveling and development of an industrial district at Hunter's Point. The resolutions also favor the creation of a free zone for manufactures and shipping, legislation for same to be secured from Congress.

It is not necessary to always brag in public about your unionism. Prove it by your works.

PRESIDENT HAYES OF MINE WORKERS DISPUTES PROHIBITIONISTS' CLAIMS

Much has been made of the assertion of mine owners and others that War-time Prohibition is necessary if coal is to be produced in sufficient quantity. "We must deprive the miner of his beer if the country is not to be deprived of its coal," say these gentlemen. The implication being that the Miner is a man whose habits need to be controlled, otherwise he will become a menace rather than a help to his country.

This brazen misrepresentation of the Coal Miners has been challenged by their National President in a letter to the General Organizer of the Brewery Workmen, which we quote:

Hazleton, Pa., July 19, 1918.

Albert J. Kugler,
General Organizer,
Intl' Union, United Brewery and Soft Drink Workers,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dear Sir & Brother:

In answer to your communication, I beg to advise that the use of beer by the Miner is in no way responsible for the present coal shortage.

The Miners, despite a depletion of their forces as a result of the War, have greatly increased production during the past year. The coal shortage is the result of lack of adequate transportation facilities. It occurs to us that prohibition advocates are taking advantage of the present emergency, and I need not say that the mine workers of the country deeply resent their allegations that the use of beer is responsible for coal shortage.

Very truly yours,

FRANK J. HAYES,
Pres. U. M. W. of A.

(Signed)

President Hayes' statement reflects the sentiment of the Coal Miners the country over, as is evidenced by their many and vigorous protests against War-Time Prohibition.

These hard-working men, delving deep in the bowels of the earth day in and day out, hourly facing dangers such as no other workers face—willingly doing their bit up to the hilt—resent, spiritedly, as unwarranted and unfair, any and all statements that their use of alcoholic beverages has made them less efficient or less patriotic than they should be. Nor have they failed to note that those who would deprive them of their beer, through the enactment of War-time or other Prohibition, show no disposition to apply their argument to themselves, maintaining as they do a discreet silence as to their wine cellars and those of their clubs. Prohibition and Privilege go hand in hand. Distrustful always of the masses, ever suspicious of their intentions, the twain would put them in a straitjacket or in jail.

(Y-9)

(Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, Aug. 2, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Herman Brockowsky. Janitors—J. R. Matheson, Chas. Erickson, Sherman Badgley. Cemetery Employees—Thos. Quinn and Daniel O'Connor. Machinists—H. Scher, vice J. Ellis. Electrical Workers No. 92—O. H. McGillicuddy, vice S. McBirney. Delegates seated.

Application—For affiliation from the Ship Clerks' Union, was referred to the Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed—From the Department of Labor, with reference to the establishment of employment offices.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Chauffeurs' Union, request for a blanket boycott on the following taxicab companies: Taxicab Co. of Cal., Bush and Larkin; Grey Taxicab Co., 1336 Post; United Taxi Co., Mason and Ellis. From Shoe Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of E. Eisenberg, 2592 Mission street. Request for financial assistance from Metal Polishers' Union, Elkhart, Ind. Wage scale of Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Tannery Workers' Union, request for the assistance of Organizing Committee.

Referred to Allied Printing Trades Council—From the Railroad Commission, with reference to its printing.

Referred to the Labor Day Committee—The following unions have voted to parade on Labor Day: Retail Shoe Clerks, Warehouse and Cereal Workers, Bookbinders, Gas and Water Workers, Moving Picture Operators, Retail Delivery Drivers, Electrical Workers No. 92, Molders, Grocery Clerks, Federal Employees, Janitors. Unions unable to parade: Stable Employees, Watchmen, Hatters. From the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, request for a speaker for Labor Day.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the California State Federation of Labor, with reference to three candidates for the Legislature who should not receive any labor votes. From Union Label Trades Department and the State Board of Education.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Secour, requesting the Council to urge upon the President of the United States and the Postmaster-General the immediate necessity for such action as will at once insure to the telegraph workers the unqualified right to organize and join unions. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Have signed agreements with several firms for an increase of 50 cents per day. Ladies' Garment Workers—Are submitting wage scale to employers. Barbers—Portion of members still on strike against employers who have not met the new wage scale recently submitted; requested delegates to look for the Union House card when patronizing barber shops. Typographical Union will parade on Labor Day.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the communication from the Jewelry Workers' Union with reference to Granat Bros., inasmuch as the firm were willing to reinstate the members, the matter was left in the hands of the secretary. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of the Trunk and Bag Workers' Union. In the matter of the request from the Shoe Clerks' Union for a boycott on the Chick

Booterie, Messrs. Chick signified their willingness to dismiss their help at 6 o'clock, thus meeting the demand of the Clerks as to working conditions, and to seriously consider the advisability of their firm signing an agreement with the union, and asked for time to take this matter up with their board of directors. The matter was laid over, awaiting developments. Recommended endorsement of the Janitors' wage scale and agreement.

Organizing Committee—Reported favorably on the application for affiliation of the Ship Clerks' Union and recommended their delegates be seated. Concurred in.

Special Order—Messrs. Prosser and Markley, representing the Schaw-Batcher Welfare Assn., addressed the Council and requested the endorsement and assistance for the victims of the street-car accident; also that a monster benefit would be given at the Civic Auditorium, Saturday evening, August 17th. Moved that the Council endorse the request and that secretary send circular to all affiliated unions requesting them to donate liberally for the benefit of the dependents of said victims and that the secretary be added to the committee; carried.

Special Committee—Joint Labor Day Committee—Minutes of previous meeting read and concurred in. Committee reiterated its plan for holding a parade on Labor Day and announced that the Building Trades Council will co-operate in every feature of the celebration except the parade, but that individual unions of the Building Trades are at liberty to parade, and many will do so as part of the Iron Trades Council. All departmental councils are requested to prevail upon their affiliated unions to turn out for the parade.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the operation of all street-car lines with respect to safety of passengers; carried. Delegate T. A. Reardon presented to the Council a picture of the delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and President Haggerty, in behalf of the Council, thanked Delegate Reardon for same.

Nominations and Election—Delegates Haggerty and Murphy were declared duly elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor. Delegates Blight, Brandhorst and Hancock were declared elected as members of the Organizing Committee. Moved that the delegates to the State Federation of Labor be allowed \$10 per day, hotel and railroad expenses; carried.

Receipts—\$84.50. **Expenses**—\$270.62.

Council adjourned at 11:55 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

GETTING TOGETHER.

A feature of the union label movement is the bringing together of the product of the union manufacturer and the union purchaser. They come together for mutual benefit. Their interests are identical. What benefits one benefits the other. The welfare of the one is correspondingly the welfare of the other. The union label is the O. K. or the sign of the approval of organized labor. We have no other way of finding out if merchandise is produced in accordance with the standard conditions of work established by labor. Let each one of us take a more active interest in this matter and spend our money only for union made goods. While we have concerns like Eagle-son's at 7th and Market we can purchase men's shirts and articles of dress that are union made better than non-union made. So let us boost for the label everytime.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A GREAT VAUDEVILLE BILL

HORACE GOLDIN, The World's Greatest Illusionist; TINA LERNER, The Brilliant Russian Pianist, (One Week Only); HARRIS & MANION in "Uncle Jerry at the Opera"; ERNESTINE GORDON & ELEONORE KERN, "The California Duo"; MARYON VADIE & GYGI, in New Numbers; DOOLEY & NELSON, Six Cylinder Comedians; VALYDA and BRAZILIAN NUTS; ALLIED NATIONS' OFFICIAL WAR FILMS; RALPH HERZ, in New Songs and Recitations.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

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Your Next Hat Sir!

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HEARTS OF TRUE
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526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
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Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

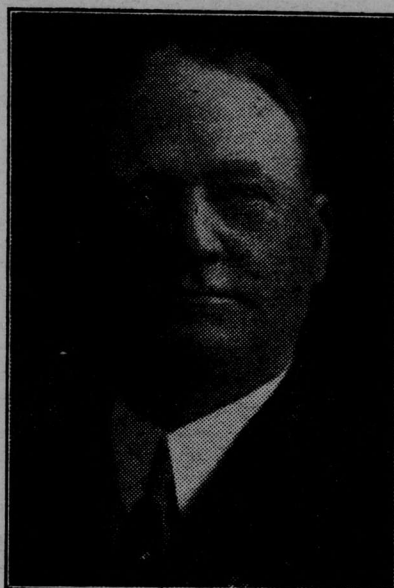
JUNE 30, 1918

Assets	\$59,397,625.20
Deposits	55,775,507.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund	284,897.17

OFFICERS

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo. Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

LABOR'S CHOICE *for* SUPERIOR JUDGE



Judge Bradley V. Sargent ON HIS RECORD

The Following Representative Labor Men Signed Nominating Petition:

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY,
President San Francisco Labor Council
WM. T. BONSOR,
Vice-President Labor Council
J. J. McTIERNAN,
Treasurer San Francisco Labor Council
B. B. ROSENTHAL,
President Upholsterers' Union, Local 28
M. S. MAXWELL,
Business Agent Butcher Workers
F. M. SANFORD,
Secretary State Fed. of Butcher Workers
M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer Milk Wagon Drivers
JAMES W. MULLEN,
Editor of "Labor Clarion"
FRANK C. MILLER,
Secretary Iron Trades Council
SARAH S. HAGAN,
President Garment Workers' Union
THEODORE JOHNSON,
Legal Adviser S. F. Labor Council
WM. P. McCABE,
Superintendent Labor Temple

DANIEL C. MURPHY,
President California State Federation of Labor
DENNIS FOLEY,
Business Agent Stationary Firemen, Local 86
R. W. BURTON,
President Iron Trades Council
F. J. McGOVERN,
Business Agent Milk Wagon Drivers' Union
E. A. LEVY,
Secretary Retail Shoe Clerks
S. T. DIXON,
Business Agent Chauffeurs' Union
JAS. J. KENNY,
Secretary Steamfitters
JAMES E. WILSON,
Business Agent Brotherhood of Teamsters
M. J. McGUIRE,
Business Agent Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders
A. J. ROGERS,
Secretary Beer Bottlers' Union
L. J. MARTIN,
Business Agent Bakery & Confectionery Workers

12 YEARS EXPERIENCE ON THE SUPERIOR BENCH

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Djeau
W. A. Belard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—63 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
Arthur Morey.....Vice-President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams.....Secretary
L. N. Ritzau.....Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Board Meeting Held August 6, 1918.

President Weber presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New members: Albert E. Rosenthal, 'cello; Miss L. Johnson, piano; A. Belle Campbell, bango; Lotta Navarro, 'cello; Lylas Haberly, violin. The last three are restricted from engagement at Saddle Rock Cafe, Oakland, for a period of six months.

Transfers deposited: Danl. G. Archer, organ, 295, Pocatello, Idaho; Edw. C. Hopkins, piano, organ, 692, Riverside, Cal.; Steve Rampone, piano, 325, San Diego; Fred C. Erickson, organ, 10, Chicago; Miss Billie Williams, piano, 12, Sacramento.

Transfers withdrawn: Steve Rampone.

Dues—Third Quarter.

Dues for the third quarter to September 30th to the amount of \$2.75 can be paid now and until September 30th. All members will note that there is a 50 cent assessment for account of the Relief Committee this quarter.

C. H. KING,

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Men Wanted For "Hearts of the World."

Violin, piano, cornet, 'cello, drums and clarinet are wanted for "Hearts of the World" for a road season. Members interested should apply at once to L. E. Rosebrook, Alcazar Theatre.

Members playing picnic engagements at Schuetzen Park should take their own lunches with them as conditions in regard to meals at that place are far from satisfactory. Members who do not heed this advice are apt to go hungry.

Labor Day Bands.

All members who have contracted to furnish music for the Labor Day parade, either in San Francisco or Oakland, are requested to report same to this office as soon as possible. It is necessary that we know just where we stand in the matter so that a last minute scramble for men be avoided.

Members will note that there is an error in the address book in regard to A. Lombardi's telephone number. It should be Piedmont 8290W.

Oakland Branch Meeting.

A postponed meeting of the Oakland Branch will be held on Thursday, August 15th, at 12 o'clock noon at the headquarters in the Blake Block, 12th and Washington streets, Oakland.

Bohemian Club Jinks.

The annual jinks of the Bohemian Club took place at Bohemian Grove on August 3rd and 4th and 65 of our members played the music of the show, which was composed by Wallace A. Sabin, a distinguished member of this organization. The performance was on a par with the splendid traditions of past shows and Mr. Sabin's music received the highest praise on all sides. The highest commendation is due Franklin Carter for his splendid orchestration and came as a great surprise to many who did not know of Mr. Carter's great talent in this direction.

The boys were treated splendidly and all enjoyed themselves. Two of the members provided a little extra entertainment. These two, Chester Hazlett and "Jack" Hibbard, being de-

sirous of showing some of the boys how expert they were in handling a canoe, took out a craft called the "Bright Eyes" with such success that they were soon floundering in the waters of Russian River, clothes and all, and lustily calling for assistance. Fortunately neither party suffered any serious results and with a borrowed garment here and there, played the show that evening.

Funeral Postal Cards.

Members who appear at funerals, whether in the band or escort, must give their notification on postal card to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Only in this way can the band be checked up. It is impossible to remember every member who puts in an appearance and the returned postal card is the only evidence of attendance. Although there is a line on the postal card which reads as follows: "Present this card to the Sergeant-at-Arms," some of the members keep the cards in their pockets or leave them at home.

Lind Proud Father.

"Wally" Lind, well known violinist, is the proud and happy father of a baby girl, who has been named Jenny Lind. It is to be hoped that she will attain the heights where walked the great artist for whom she is named.

Engineers' Band Openings.

The band of the 319th Engineers which is stationed at Camp Fremont, is in need of the following instruments: piccolo, assistant solo clarinet, bassoon, bass clarinet, trumpet, cornet, French horn, alto, second trombone, E flat clarinet, first, second and third clarinets, assistant solo cornet, first baritone, assistant first trombone, and two tubas.

Sergeantship and first-class musician ratings are open for the right men. Those interested should apply at once to Jean C. Shanis, bandmaster, 319th Engineers, Camp Fremont, Calif.

The following from the gifted pen of C. A. Weaver, member of the National Executive Board of the A. F. of M., is taken from the July number of the "International Musician." It is given again in these columns because it may have been overlooked in the "International Musician," and because it is well worth a reading by every member:

"Like a mighty river which gathers force and volume from the wayside contribution of innumerable rivulets and rills, the khaki-clad tide of Americans purpose surges across continent to the sea. Like the gulf stream which carries warmth from the tropical zone to mitigate the rigors of the north, this new tide will make its own way across the blue Atlantic, carrying life and hope and cheer to nations which have felt the chill of the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

"The American Federation of Musicians exults with pride in the thought that from her own ranks more than a complete quota has gone and scores are even now impatiently waiting for the official order which will spell the word—Opportunity.

"From every local comes the word of bands broken up, orchestras disbanded, scores of members laying instruments aside which once pointed in the direction of promising, happy, successful careers.

"Now these things pale into insignificance be-

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 119 MEMBERS

JACK ADAMS	W. E. MIRE
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
A. ANDERSON, JR.	E. MOULTHROP
H. F. ANDERSON	RALPH MURRAY
F. P. ANTHES	E. MUSSO
L. ARMBUSTER	ED. NEWMARK
C. E. ARRIOLA	GEORGE A. NELSON
PAUL ASCH	E. A. OLMSTEAD
EARL BARKER	VIGO OLSEN
W. A. BECKER	J. L. PAQUET
D. H. BROOKS	H. C. PAYSON
PERCY A. BROWN	JOHN PELGEN
A. BRUCKMAN	IRVING PERKINS
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ANDREW CEREGHINO	MANUEL PINNELLA
C. W. CHURCH	HARRY POOLEY
G. C. COLONEUS	OSWALD PRITCHARD
F. L. COOPER	C. RATTI
HAROLD DAVIS	CHAS. REIGER
J. DE LORENZO	H. V. RENO
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. C. REUTER
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	L. W. REYNOLDS
L. L. EDGAR	A. F. RIESE
RALPH ELIASER	HERBERT RILEY
GEO. ELKINS	O. F. ROMINGER
THOS. EWALD	J. L. RUDDICK
VERNON FERRY	E. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
FRANK FRAGALE	M. SALVATORE
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	S. SAVANT
A. J. GIACOMINI	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
E. GULDE	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
WALLACE HAWORTH	V. M. SCHOTT
GLEN HAYDON	F. P. SEARCH
R. J. HAYES	J. H. SELTENRICH
R. HEROLD	JEAN SHANIS
THOS. W. HOLMAN	JEROME A. SIMON
F. J. HOUSELEY	B. F. SMITH
BYRON C. INDIG	GEORGE W. SOUTHALL
A. G. IANNUZZIELLO	L. E. SPADINA
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	JESSIE L. STAFFORD
WENTEL KOCH	F. H. STEELE
H. KOHLMOOS	CARL STEVENS
VICTOR C. KRESS	ED. SULLIVAN
W. H. LEE	DICK THESSIN
C. A. LENZEN	O. J. TREVILLIAN
J. LEVINGSTONE	HERMAN WALTERS
HERBERT LOHSE	F. W. WARNEK
A. MANCINI	JESSE WALTON
NINO MARCELLI	JOS. WEISS
JOE F. MARONEY	PAUL WHITEMAN
MCCARTHY	A. E. WIEBALK
J. P. MCCARTHY	H. A. WILLIAMS
CLAUD MEINERT	GEORGE B. WILD
H. MELLETZ	JOE K. WILSON
M. L. MERKI	R. L. VOSMER
SELIG MEYER	S. T. WOOLEY
ELMER MILBRATH	

fore the sublime imperious demands of the hour! "American manhood is making the supreme test. Lincoln called it 'the last full measure of devotion.' Des Moines is a cantonment city. We have seen thousands of the boys depart. The tears were in the eyes and on the cheeks of those left behind. The songs were on the lips of those who took the highways of steel and behind the panting iron horse disappeared in the darkness.

"Whether they come back to us, or whether they go to 'the sleep which knows no waking' in the war-scarred bosom of Mother earth 'over there,' they have vindicated the nobility of American character, and can neither live nor die in vain."

Changes of Address.

Members please take note of the following changes of address:

Ahearn, M., Honolulu, T. H.

Amsterdam, Max, 319th Engineers' Band, Camp Fremont.

Amsterdam, Max, Sr., 840 Hayes st. Tel. West 2996.

Bareillis, J. P., 621 Ellis st. Tel. Prospect 5975.

Bellaire, Miss Celeste, Glasgow Apts., 525 Turk st. Tel. Prospect 4220.

Brown, Percy A., Co. E, 363d Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces.

Carusi, Madam, Tel. Berkeley 3930.

Clogston, C. A., 1282A Page st. Tel. Market 4568.

Colvin, Frank, 55 Polk st. Tel. Market 4717.

Cosmey, L. E. M., Bertram Apts., 632 Hyde st. Tel. Prospect 1441.

Forde, F. D., 970 Post st, Laurel Apts. Tel. Franklin 942.

Gannon, G. F., 1755 10th ave. Tel. Sunset 2726.

Gardner, Mrs. J. C., 1938 Great Highway. Tel. Sunset 960.

Harrop, Fred, King Edward Apts. Tel. Franklin 2215.

Heaton, Mr. and Mrs., 27 Franklin st. Tel. Market 2866.

Jonas, Ernst, 842 Hayes st., Apt. 5.

Klein, W., 235 18th ave.

Libera, Fred, Swiss American Hotel, 538 Broadway. Tel. Sutter 8956.

Lind, Waldemar, 1923 McAllister st. Tel. Fillmore 4058.

Lombardi, A., Tel. Piedmont 8290W.

Masino, A., 959 53rd st., Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 2752W.

Reed, Chas., 3529 16th st. Tel. Market 1264.

Russell, E. P., 400 1/4 Central ave. Tel. Douglas 2040.

Smith, M. K. G., T. & D. Theatre, Sacramento, Cal.

Storch, Arthur, 1740 Union st. Tel. Franklin 5508.

Webb, A. M., Liberty Apts., Dwight Way and Dana sts., Berkeley.

Wexler, M., 709 Grove st.

Wright, D. M., 2695 Sacramento st. Tel. Fillmore 237.

New Members.

Lambert, Paul, 1024 Sacramento st. Tel. Douglas 3317.

Rosenthal, Albert E., 3242 Washington st.

Johnson, Miss L., Riverside Apts., 50 Golden Gate ave. Tel. Franklin 2297.

Campbell, A. Belle, 5651 Oak Grove ave., Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 7501.

Navarro, Lotta, 5651 Oak Grove ave., Oakland. Tel. Piedmont 7501.

Haberly, Lylas, 1082 Post st., Apt. 15. Tel. Prospect 5453.

Erickson, Fred C., 1260 Union st.

Hopkins, Edw. C., 68 Haight st.

Archer, D. C., T. & D. Theatre, Watsonville, Cal.

Henkel, T. H., Blackstone Apts., 9th and Mission sts.

Voerg, Frank, 138 6th st. Tel. Park 3110.

Labor Day Parade.

Any member not as yet engaged for Labor Day Parade will please register his name in office as it is expected that all members will be engaged on that day.

FREE CLINICS BY HEALTH BOARD.

A committee appointed by the state and city and county boards of health to devise means for the control of contagious diseases, after several meetings has decided on the institution of free clinics for both men and women. This will require an annual appropriation of about \$12,000. The committee includes Dr. Julius Rosenstirn, chairman of the Health Committee of the Civic League; Lieut. A. P. French of the Extra Cantonment Organization for Combating Disease; Dr. W. C. Stevens and Dr. J. E. Boyer of the Clinical Division of the Board of Health; Dr. William C. Hassler, health officer; James E. Colston, representing the United States Attorney's office; the judge of the women's police court and the chairman of the supervisors' health and finance committee.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**UNION-MADE CLOTHING**Cor. Sixth & Market Agents **CARHARTT OVERALLS**

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*"Lundstrom"***HATS**UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

— STORES —

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Factory, 1114 Mission



ELECT A. L. Fournier
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

18 Years Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6

Delegate to California State Federation of Labor

Attorney for Musicians' Union

Every LABOR Vote for FOURTNER at the PRIMARY

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DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter-Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

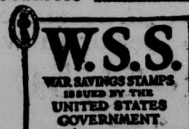
to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

(State number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each (See prices below)

(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					



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Can be attached to your kitchen
boiler without interfering with
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Phone Sutter 140

AN AUGUST CONCEPTION.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and essayist, writing some 75 years ago, said:

"The possible destiny of the United States of America as a nation of a hundred million of free men, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred and speaking the language of Shakespeare and Milton, is an august conception."

The United States is now a nation of a hundred million and more, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and reaching out east takes in Hawaii and the Philippines, in the north Alaska, and in the south the Panama Canal. But grander than its physical is its moral greatness. Its fairness and justice, its courage and power, its maintenance of right and freedom cover the world.

The destiny the United States is now fulfilling is a more august conception than even the imagination of the author of Kubla Khan conceived of less than a century ago.

THE PRESIDENT ON MOB SPIRIT.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. * * *

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise."—President Wilson.

NO OCEAN MONOPOLY.

While monopolists may run amuck on land, Superior Court Judge Benedict of Brooklyn has ruled that they can't fence in the ocean and force the public to pay them to take a swim.

This decision was made in the case of a bathing establishment at Coney Island. The court said

"Upon what moral or ethical consideration can the State justify the perpetual grant of land forming the shore of Coney Island for a mere trifling consideration of less than \$100 an acre, when it knows, or ought to know, that such a grant, by means of fences, can be made to return 1000 per cent upon its cost each year?"

From the battlefields in France there comes an unspoken call that should find an answer in every American's heart. The recent great events in Europe, the successes of American arms on the fields of France should spur every American to greater effort. Our people at home should not rest on the laurels of our soldiers in France. Every death on the field of honor in the line of duty and for our country's cause should be a call to us for every sacrifice and every exertion to aid the cause for which our soldiers are fighting, for which our soldiers have died. Increase production, decrease consumption, save, and lend to the Government. Every cent loaned to the United States is used to support, strengthen, and aid our soldiers in France.

The union label is an appeal to principle—principle that is above price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.

The union label is the "In Hoc Signo Vincas" of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from the sweatshop and tenement house, and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation, and poverty.

TWENTY-FIVE MEASURES ON BALLOT.

Twenty-five legislative acts, initiative and referendum measures, will be submitted at the general election November 5th next, it was announced Wednesday by Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State. The time for filing petitions for various measures expired Tuesday midnight. The initiative measures include: The Rominger liquor regulation bill, the "bone dry," single tax, anti-usury, dental and tax limitation laws. The only referendum petition is for a tax limitation law. The "tavern plan" initiative, eliminating bars, failed to qualify.

PICNIC OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

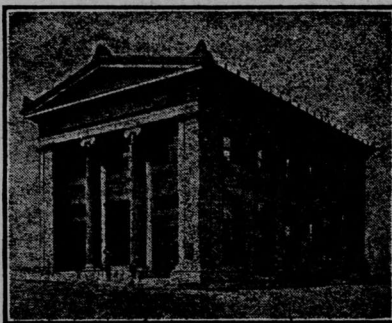
The Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees' Unions will hold their annual outing and picnic at Neptune Beach, Alameda, next Sunday. The committee in charge has issued an invitation to all government employees and their families to attend.

The union label is the symbol of human justice and human freedom, replete with honorable traditions, beautified by self-sacrifice, and brightened by intelligence and heroism. It is full of ideas, as well as information, for those who oppose criminal trusts that stand in the way of the inalienable rights of the union workmen to the pursuit of happiness and progress. The economic and social importance of the eight-hour movement is emphasized by the union label. It is a live factor in the industrial development of the United States. The label affords an opportunity for an education that will in time become worldwide.

"HATS OFF TO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION"

The fifth edition of "Somewhere in France," issued by the International Typographical Union, has reached local headquarters. It is a most interesting pamphlet and shows, among other things, that 4308 members had joined the colors up to July 1, 1918, and the trade had been stripped of nearly 700 apprentices. Nearly 100 members have made the supreme sacrifice. In an article under the caption: "Hats off to the Typographical Union," which is reproduced in the pamphlet, former President Theodore Roosevelt, writing for the Kansas City "Star," pays a glowing tribute to the union printers of the land. In conclusion he says: "The International Typographical Union has offered an admirable example of Americanism and patriotism. Its attitude is typical of the attitude of organized labor generally. Hats off to the International Typographical Union and hats off to the workingmen and working women of the United States."

The union label of organized labor creates the trade agreement. It is a most glorious conception of equality, the very incarnation of those attributes which beautified the guild hall-mark. It is moving toward a plane of perfection, though at the present moment it has just reached the intermediate stage of progress. Its future stands for all that is noble; all that is sweet in life; all that is earnest for the elevation of mankind and womankind. It is the educator of the coming generation. Unity, federation, right and justice, legislation, a happy and prosperous future go with the union label of organized labor. It is the highest type of patriotism which springs from the heart of man, and a factor in the ultimate attainment of real liberty.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

'Ground Floor.

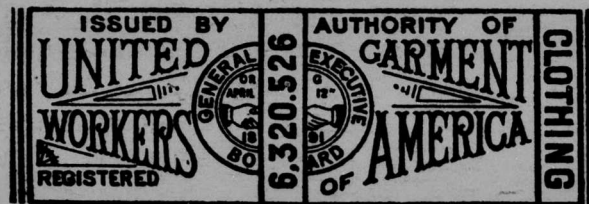
Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

The Label you
want to see---



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

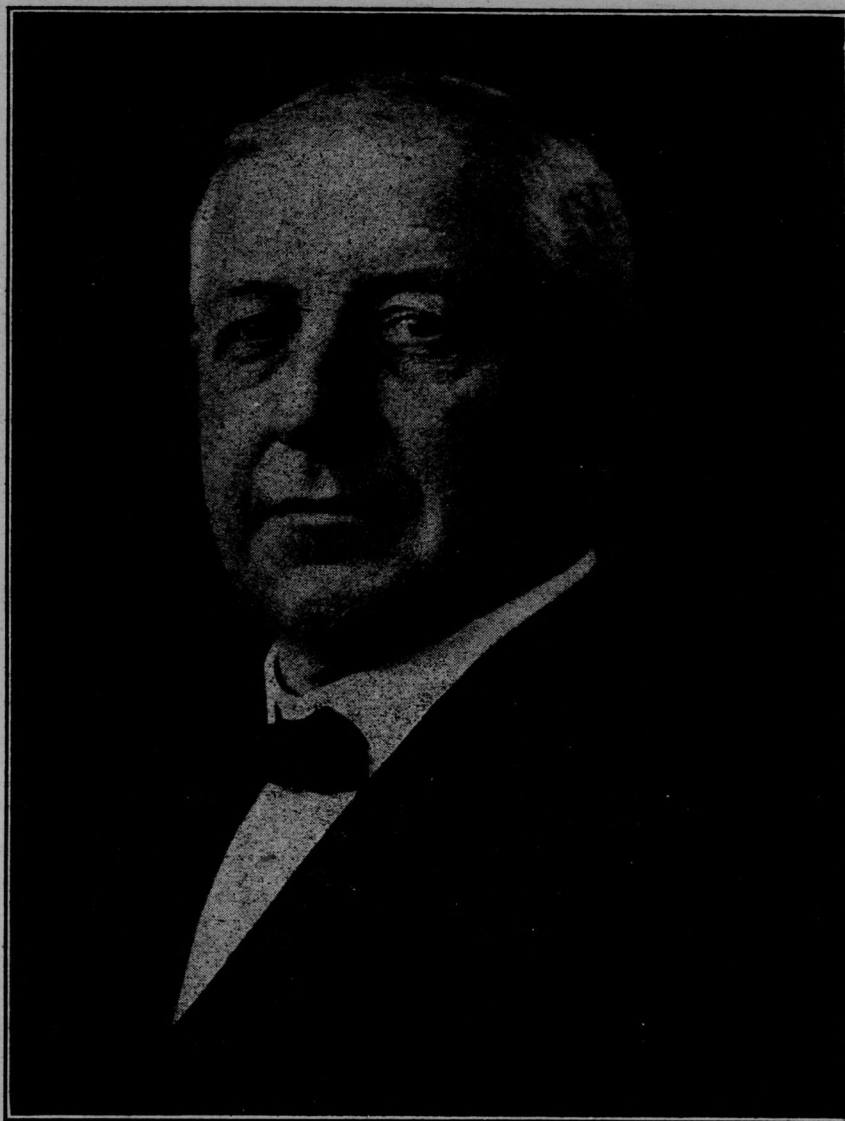
\$3.50 a pair

The New

Prager Department Store

MARKET AND JONES

CALIFORNIA'S WAR GOVERNOR



WM. D. STEPHENS

"Keep him on the job"

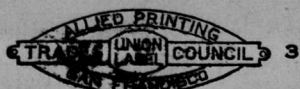
M. J. McGUIRE, business agent of Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders' Union No. 6, in a letter to State Labor Commissioner John McLaughlin, says:

Mr. McLaughlin: To the Trades Unionists of San Francisco:

"I am compelled to leave the city and will not return until after the primary election. I take this means of informing my friends to the best of my belief, Governor Stephens should be returned as Governor of our glorious State."---M. J. McGUIRE.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
 - +Intertype Machines.
 - *Linotype and Intertype.
 - *Monotype Machines.
 - +Simplex Machines.
- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 | Haight |
| (7) | *Barry, Jas. H. Co..... | 1122-1124 | Mission |
| (82) | Baummann Printing Co..... | 268 | Market |
| (73) | *Belcher & Phillips..... | 515 | Howard |
| (14) | Ben Franklin Press..... | 140 | Second |
| (196) | Borgel & Downie..... | 370 | Second |
| (69) | Brower & Co., Marcus..... | 346 | Sansome |
| (3) | *Brunt, Walter N..... | 766 | Mission |
| (4) | Buckley & Curtin..... | 739 | Market |
| (220) | Calendar Printing Co..... | 112 | Hyde |
| (176) | *California Press..... | 340 | Sansome |
| (71) | Canessa Printing Co..... | 708 | Montgomery |
| (37) | Chase & Rae..... | 1185 | Church |
| (89) | *Collins, C. J..... | 3358 | Twenty-second |
| (42) | Cottle Printing Co..... | 3262 | Twenty-second |
| (179) | *Donaldson Publishing Co..... | 563 | Clay |
| (18) | Eagle Printing Company..... | 59 | McAllister |
| (46) | Eastman & Co..... | 220 | Kearny |
| (54) | Elite Printing Co..... | 3459 | Eighteenth |
| (62) | Eureka Press, Inc..... | 440 | Sansome |
| (146) | Excelsior Press..... | 238 | Eighth |
| (101) | Francis-Valentine Co..... | 777 | Mission |
| (203) | *Franklin Linotype Co..... | 509 | Sansome |
| (75) | Gille Co..... | 818 | Mission |
| (17) | Golden State Printing Co..... | 42 | Second |
| (190) | Griffith, E. B..... | 545 | Valencia |
| (5) | Guedet Printing Co..... | 344 | Kearny |
| (27) | Hall-Kohnke Co..... | 565 | Mission |
| (127) | *Halle, R. H..... | 261 | Bush |
| (20) | Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 | Jessie |
| (158) | Hansen Printing Co..... | 259 | Natoma |
| (60) | *Hinton, W. M..... | 641 | Stevenson |
| (150) | *International Printing Co..... | 330 | Jackson |
| (168) | *Lanson & Lauray..... | 534 | Jackson |
| (227) | Lasky, I..... | 1203 | Fillmore |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 | California |
| (84) | Liberty Press..... | 25 | Fremont |
| (45) | Liss, H. C..... | 2305 | Mariposa |
| (135) | Lynch, J. C..... | 3390 | Eighteenth |
| (28) | *Majestic Press..... | 315 | Hayes |
| (97) | *Marshall, J. C..... | 485 | Pine |
| (35) | *Martin Linotype Co..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (68) | Mitchell & Goodman..... | 363 | Clay |
| (206) | *Moir Printing Company..... | 440 | Sansome |
| (48) | Monarch Printing Co..... | 1216 | Mission |
| (24) | Morris & Sheridan Co..... | 343 | Front |
| (80) | McLean, A. A..... | 218 | Ellis |
| (91) | McNicoll, John R..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (208) | *Neubarth & Co., J. J..... | 25 | Jessie |
| (32) | *Norton, R. H..... | 5716 | Geary |
| (104) | Owl Printing Co..... | 565 | Commercial |
| (81) | Pernau Publishing Co..... | 753 | Market |
| (88) | *Polyglot Printing Co..... | 118 | Columbus Ave. |
| (143) | *Progress Printing Co..... | 516 | Mission |
| (34) | Reuter Bros..... | 513 | Valencia |
| (64) | Richmond Banner, The..... | 320 | Sixth Ave. |
| (61) | *Rincon Pub. Co..... | 643 | Stevenson |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth | and Mission |
| (66) | Roycroft Press..... | 461 | Bush |
| (83) | Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 | Larkin |
| (145) | *S. F. Newspaper Union..... | 818 | Mission |
| (58) | Severance-Roche Co..... | 1733 | Mission |
| (6) | Shannon-Conmy Printing Co..... | 509 | Sansome |
| (15) | Simplex System Co..... | 136 | Pine |
| (125) | *Shanley Co., The..... | 147-151 | Minna |
| (29) | Standard Printing Co..... | 324 | Clay |
| (63) | *Telegraph Press..... | 69 | Turk |
| (49) | Stockwitz Printing Co..... | 1212 | Turk |
| (187) | *Town Talk Press..... | 88 | First |
| (52) | Turner & Dahnen..... | 942 | Market |
| (177) | United Presbyterian Press..... | 1074 | Guerrero |
| (138) | Wagner Printing Co..... | 1105 | Mission |
| (35) | Wale Printing Co..... | 883 | Market |
| (36) | West End Press..... | 2436 | California |
| (43) | Western Printing Co..... | 82 | Second |
| (51) | Widup, Ernest F..... | 1133 | Mission |
| (106) | Wilcox & Co..... | 320 | First |
| (44) | *Williams Printing Co..... | 350 | Sansome |
| (76) | Wobbers, Inc..... | 774 | Market |
| (112) | Wolff, Louis A..... | 64 | Elgin Park |
| (38) | *West Coast Publishing Co..... | 30 | Sharon |

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| (128) | Barry, Edward & Co..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (205) | Bowman & Plimley..... | 343 | Front |
| (191) | Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co..... | 442 | Sansome |
| (224) | Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560 | Mission |
| (231) | Houle, A. L. Bindery Co..... | 509 | Sansome |
| (221) | Ingrisch, Louis L..... | 340 | Sansome |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co..... | 1540 | California |
| (131) | Malloye, Frank & Co..... | 251-253 | Bush |
| (130) | McIntyre, John B..... | 440 | Sansome |
| (81) | Pernau Publishing Co..... | 751 | Market |
| (200) | Slater, John A..... | 147-151 | Minna |
| (195) | Stumm, E. C..... | 675 | Stevenson |
| (168) | Thumler & Rutherford..... | 117 | Grant Ave. |

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| (161) | Occidental Supply Co..... | 580 | Howard |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|--------|

PRESSWORK.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|---------|
| (134) | Independent Press Room..... | 348A | Sansome |
| (103) | Lyons, J. F..... | 330 | Jackson |
| (122) | Periodical Press Room..... | 509 | Sansome |

RUBBER STAMPS.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|----|--------|
| (83) | Samuel Printing Co..... | 16 | Larkin |
|------|-------------------------|----|--------|

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|
| (3) | Brunt, Walter N..... | 766 | Mission |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|

TICKET PRINTERS.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| (20) | Hancock Bros..... | 47-49 | Jessie |
|------|-------------------|-------|--------|

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| (197) | Acme Photo-Engraving Co..... | 259 | Minna |
| (201) | Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... | 573 | Mission |
| (97) | Commercial Art Eng. Co..... | 53 | Third |
| (204) | Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... | 563 | Clay |
| (202) | Congdon, Harry R..... | 311 | Battery |
| (198) | S. F. Photo-Engraving Co..... | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (209) | Salter Bros..... | 118 | Columbus Ave. |
| (199) | Sierra Art and Engraving..... | 343 | Front |
| (207) | Western Process Engraving Co..... | 76 | Second |

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-----|--------|
| (212) | Hoffschneider Bros..... | 140 | Second |
|-------|-------------------------|-----|--------|

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|
| (3) | Brunt, Walter N..... | 766 | Mission |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------|

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------|-------------|
| (234) | Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The... | 509-515 | Howard |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis..... | Fifteenth | and Mission |

MAILERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|---------|
| (219) | Rightway Mailing Agency..... | 880 | Mission |
|-------|------------------------------|-----|---------|

NEWSPAPERS.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|---------------|
| (11) | *Call and Post, The..New Mtgmy. and Jessie | | |
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance..... | 1672 | Height |
| (139) | *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.. | 340 | Sansome |
| (121) | *California Democrat..Cor. Annie and Jessie | | |
| (123) | *L'Italia Daily News..... | 118 | Columbus Ave. |
| (41) | Coast Seamen's Journal..... | 59 | Clay |
| (25) | *Daily News..... | 340 | Ninth |
| (94) | *Journal of Commerce..Cor. Annie and Jessie | | |
| (21) | *Labor Clarion..... | Sixteenth | and Capp |
| (141) | *La Voce del Popolo..... | 641 | Stevenson |
| (57) | *Leader, The..... | 643 | Stevenson |
| (39) | *Mission Enterprise..... | 3358 | Twenty-second |
| (144) | Organized Labor..... | 1122 | Mission |
| (156) | Pacific Coast Merchant..... | 423 | Sacramento |
| (61) | *Recorder, The..... | 643 | Stevenson |
| (32) | *Richmond Record, The..... | 5716 | Geary |
| (7) | *Star, The..... | 1122-1124 | Mission |
| (38) | *Vestkusten, Swedish..... | 30 | Sharon |

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
- Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
- Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
- Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
- Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
- Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
- National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
- Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
- Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
- Schmidt Lithograph Co.
- St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
- United Cigar Stores.
- White Lunch Cafeteria.
- H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
- Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

W. R. Meredith, formerly of the "Recorder" chapel, who sailed for England about a year ago for the purpose of offering his services to that government, has written a letter to President Tracy in which he says, in part: "I often think of my friends in San Francisco and if I had a stenographer would write to them all. I note in the 'Labor Clarion' of June 14th it is announced I have joined up. Somebody has put one over on the editor. It is possible I may be called up any day, but at my age (46) a private's life would be a little too strenuous. I am, however, helping out at least three days a week to 'strafe' the brutal Hun. * * * In re the Kaiser, he's more than sick and is ready to throw up the sponge at any moment. The advent of the American army has bolstered up the lines where the Allies might have been weak and the Huns cannot possibly get through."

Green Majors (Mayor of Alameda) is a candidate for Superior Judge of Alameda County at the coming primary election. On the reverse side of his election cards is printed a facsimile of his certificate of membership in the old Eureka Typographical Union, dated San Francisco, October 31, 1873, the certificate being signed by Matthias Cuddy, president, and John Collins, secretary. Men who stood by the Typographical Union in San Francisco in those days had to be made of the right stuff and the union men of Alameda County will do well to remember the fact on election day.

A letter from Harry Johnston, No. 21's delegate to Scranton, reports that he and Mrs. Johnston had arrived in Chicago on August 1st, after a leisurely trip, stops having been made in Salt Lake City, the Union Printers Home, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis. He says: "Although we have had a delightful trip, I shall be glad when we are on our way home."

Press dispatches announce that President Wilson has signed the urgent deficiency bill which carries wage increases of \$311,873 a year to machine operators, compositors, pressmen and bookbinders employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Added to this is an increase of \$120 a year each for these workers, under the recently-enacted legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. This is a total yearly increase of \$500,033 for these workers.

The committee appointed to have charge of the union's participation in the Labor Day parade held its first meeting last Sunday afternoon. It will meet again at headquarters on Sunday, August 11th, at 1 p. m. It is expected that the membership will be appealed to this year largely on patriotic grounds.

Called East to another post with the Hearst publications, John J. McNeary, for three years in charge of the composing room of "The Examiner," left San Francisco for New York Tuesday. McNeary came to San Francisco from New York, where he was connected with "The Evening Journal," and during his stay here earned the good will and fellowship not only of his own men of the composing room, but of the executives and members of all departments of "The Examiner." Before he left Tuesday, D. S. White, chairman of "The Examiner" chapel, was commissioned to select some testimonial to present to McNeary. A miniature design of the front page of "The Examiner" was decided upon. This was executed in gold as a watch charm by Shreve's and inscribed "Examiner Chapel Employees to J. J. McNeary." McNeary has been in the Hearst service for 22 years and is regarded as one of the most efficient composing room foremen in the United States.—"S. F. Examiner."

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. K. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallu, Secretary, 2803 Geary.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue.
S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 88—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 p. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

TUBERCULOSIS FARM.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors is seeking a location for a tuberculosis farm outside San Francisco for the care of the city's tubercular patients. Several locations have been under consideration. The most suitable site, if an agreement as to purchase price can be concluded, appears to be the Newton farm, of 145 acres, a short distance out of Los Gatos, on the Santa Cruz road in Santa Clara county. The location is on an elevation of about 500 feet in the Santa Cruz mountains. There is plenty of water for all needs and all conditions are suitable for a sanatorium.

WAGE RAISE FOR STATE PRINTERS.

State Printer Robert L. Telfer reports that all of the employees of his department have received an increase of ten per cent in wages, dating from July 1st. This is in addition to a similar advance given last September, and makes an average increase for each printer and allied trades of over \$300 per annum. A proportional increase has also been made throughout the plant. The State Printer stated that a substantial increase was necessary to meet the increased cost of living.

CARTWRIGHT ACT SUSTAINED.

Seventeen Los Angeles bakers are facing a maximum penalty of \$5000 fine and a year's imprisonment for violating the Cartwright Anti-Trust Law, the law having been held constitutional and their conviction in the Superior Court sustained in a decision handed down by the appellate court. The bakers were accused of conspiring to fix a uniform retail price for bread through unfair means. The price allowed retailers who accepted the bakers' terms about 20 per cent profit.

RICHMOND STRIKERS RETURN.

The 250 employees of the Western Pipe and Steel Company, Richmond, who went on strike recently went back to work last week. An agreement was signed by the company in which the men were assured that the Macy wage scale will be paid and considered effective from August 1st.

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WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

WE CLOSE AT 9 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY NIGHTS



We have signed an AGREEMENT with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, Local No. 410, to Close our Store on Saturday Nights at 9 P. M. instead of 10 P. M., in order to give our clerks shorter hours.

It is Up to You Union Men to help the Union Clerks and Buy Before 9 O'Clock on Saturday Night.

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PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
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WE GIVE
GREEN TRADING STAMPS

ADVISORY LABOR BOARDS.

Acting upon the report of Daniel C. Murphy, president of the State Federation of Labor, who attended a conference recently held in Denver under Chief Densmore of the United States Employment Service, San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting appointed Mr. Murphy as one of labor's representatives on the State Advisory Board of said service, which is instituted by the Department of Labor. The several communities of the State may likewise appoint community advisory boards. On these local and State boards, both employers and employees, as well as the Government, are represented. Their object is to prevent waste in the labor turn-over—that is, the unequal distribution and unnecessary movement of labor from one locality to another. It is mainly unskilled labor that is thus to be regulated, and only establishments employing over 100 unskilled laborers are to be regulated and furnished with their required quota of labor by these boards. It is thought that there is sufficient unskilled labor for all purposes if properly distributed.

REARDON PRESENTS PICTURE.

Timothy A. Reardon, who at his own expense attended the American Federation of Labor Convention at St. Paul as delegate of the San Francisco Labor Council, presented to the Council, last Friday evening, a framed picture of the delegates to the convention. In the center of the picture is Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, and Reardon's youngest daughter, Aileen. The Council extended a vote of thanks to Delegate Reardon.

SHOE REPAIRERS ORGANIZE.

The Shoe Repairers' Union was organized last Sunday by the Organizing Committee of the Labor Council. This is the second attempt this year and it promises to make good. The following officers were elected: Joseph Ambrose, president; Theodore Miles, vice-president; J. M. De Patta, secretary-treasurer. The new union will hold its meetings Friday evenings at 1256 Market street.

NO SPLIT IN LABOR CELEBRATION.

An erroneous impression has gone forth that the Building Trades Council is antagonistic to the Labor Council on account of the latter's decision to parade, while the Building Trades decided not to parade. A local paper published a story to the effect that a split on the proposition had occurred. It is simply a misunderstanding on the part of a reporter. At the last meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee, Frank C. McDonald, stated for the Building Trades Council that the unions affiliated with that body were free to participate in the parade, but that the Council itself would not parade but would co-operate in all the other features of the celebration and pay half of the share of expenses incurred, excepting, of course, those of the parade. Secretary John A. O'Connell also stated that a great number of the building trades unions are part and parcel of the iron trades and therefore will parade as members of that body, and that this fact influenced the Building Trades Council in making its decision not to turn out as a separate division or part of the parade.

MAY STANDARDIZE WAGES.

The War Policies Board is conferring with representatives of trade unions and employers concerning the national standardization of wages. In announcing this movement, Chairman Felix Frankfurter, of the War Labor Policies Board, indicates that country-wide wage standardization is in accord with the Government's policy because it taxes profits and regulates prices of commodities. He says:

"Congress through the taxes on excess profits, the War Industries Board through its price fixing, the President through the veto of \$2.40 wheat, have paved the way for standardization of wages.

"All these measures, past and pending, have revealed the determination of the American people to let no one make money out of the war."

Mr. Frankfurter also says that additional methods "of keeping down the cost of living" are being investigated.

RECORD OF LEGISLATORS.

Under date of July 31, 1918, the California State Federation of Labor has issued the following:

John A. O'Connell, Secretary Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your attention is respectfully directed to the fact that among the San Francisco candidates for the Legislature are three who should not receive any labor votes. A brief description of their respective record follows:

1. 18th Senatorial District.—Mr. Henry D. Byrne, now a candidate for the State Senate from the 18th district, was an Assemblyman at the last session. Mr. Byrne made the worst record of any legislator from San Francisco. On the comparative record of the 80 Assemblymen, Mr. Byrne is listed as number 77. In other words, there were only three men in the Assembly with a worse labor record. Mr. Byrne voted against the Anti-Injunction bill and against every important labor measure.

The incumbent in the 18th Senatorial District, Mr. Victor J. Canepa, has made an excellent labor record at three successive sessions.

2. 28th Assembly District.—Mr. Charles W. Goetting, now a candidate for the Assembly in the 28th district, represented the same district in the Forty-second Session of the Legislature. He voted against all the principal labor bills and personally champion the notorious Compulsory Mediation bill drafted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

3. 32nd Assembly District.—Mr. Frank N. Rodgers is a candidate for the Assembly in the 32nd district. He represented the same district in the Forty-first Session of the Legislature and made one of the worst labor records in the Assembly. On the twenty-one test labor measures he voted right only six times. His bitter opposition to the Cement bill is particularly noteworthy because many members of the Longshoremen's Union are residents of his district.

Please give every possible publicity to the foregoing and oblige,

Faternally yours,

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

Daniel C. Murphy, President.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary.

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Good Eyesight Is

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